

SHOT TO KILL

First Conflict Between Troops
and Rioters at Chicago.

Volley After Volley Poured Into
a Desperate Mob.

Two Fall Dead and an Un-
known Number Wounded.

The Injured Men Carried Away
by Their Comrades.

Bayonets Now Gleam in All Strike Dis-
tricts of the City.

The Knights of Labor Chiefs May
Call Out the Whole Order.

Presidents Egan and Debs Review the
Situation.

CLEVELAND'S SWEEPING ORDER TO DE-
PARTMENT COMMANDERS.

This involves the use of Federal troops
in ten States—Attempt to Burn the
Stock Yards and All Packing-Houses—
Futile Attempts to Induce Pullman to
Arbitrate—Two More Riots at Lake
Last Night—Railway Managers Think
Trains Will Move To-Morrow—Losses
by Flames—Renewed Activity of Fire-
Burgs.

Summary of the Situation.
Your rioters killed and many wounded, yes-
terday's record at Chicago.
President Debs claims that no strikers were
in the mobs.
Militia and police engaged in the battle.
To the Post-Dispatch.
Council of Executive Committee Knights of
Labor, to be held Monday, when it may be
decided to call out its 150,000 members.
Governors and Debs send telegram to
President Cleveland protesting against use
of Federal troops. Over 5,000 troops now in
Chicago. There has been no improvement
in the situation.
President Cleveland orders Military De-
partment Commanders to open up all lines
of railway from Mississippi River to Pacific
Coast.
This involves use of Federal troops in ten
States.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Presidents Egan and Debs Review the
Situation.

To the Post-Dispatch.
Chicago, Ill., July 7.—We have now got to
the point in this desperate and lawless fight
against the United States Government where
no train can come in or go out of Chicago un-
less under the protection of armed authority.
Only two roads are making any pretense
of operating. They are the Northwestern
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads.
Troops are not guarding trains on these
lines, but hundreds of special officers and
United States Marshals are trying to protect
the trains. I hope I am the last person to
advocate force in the settlement of such
troubles, but we have reached the point
where none but violent measures can pro-
duce a better condition of affairs. This
thing must come to an end. The Government
is being openly defied, commerce of the
country ruined and the transportation of
goods and passengers stopped. I am not
indulged in has begun to make thousands of lawless men believe that
the powers of the city, county, State and
Government are more or less in sympathy
with their cause. The warnings of the
public press are utterly disregarded. The
strikers will not accept the statements as
true that they are fighting the Government
and while the leaders of this movement pro-
fess that they are not in favor of violence,
the strong undercurrent of sympathy with
lawless methods now being employed
goes out from the strikers' headquarters.
The rioters are given to understand that
all the influences of labor will be brought to
bear to protect them if they are arrested for
disobeying the injunctions of the United
States or for the destruction of railroad
property. In this way thousands of men
have become leagued together in this assault
on the industries of the country. The rail-
roads can do no more than they have done.
If the United States can afford to see the
entire business of the country prostrated by
such an egotistical act as Debs presumes the
railroads will have to put up with it. Debs
is a sample of egotism run mad. This
thing can be stopped by a strong hand,
but quibbling over legal technicalities and hair-splitting definitions of
the constitutional rights of the citizens will
not save matters in the slightest. I must
say that the action of the troops in driving
out the strikers at Forty-fifth street is a
move in the right direction, though I deplore
its necessity. I do not know the results of
the volley, as there have been conflicting
reports about the number of dead and
wounded, but the mere act of resisting the
desperate assault will have a salutary effect
on the mob, which are bent upon violenc-
ing all the railroad property in Chicago. If
these fellows once learn that their acts of
violence will be met with bullets the end of
the strike will then not be far off.

JOHN M. EGAN,
President Railway Managers' Association.

PRESIDENT DEBS' STATEMENT.
Chicago, Ill., July 7.

The fire of troops on rioters to-day has
demonstrated what I have claimed. Not
one person killed or wounded was a member
of the American Railway Union. The situa-
tion is bright for organized labor. We have
been assured of the support of all organized

labor in the United States. The railroads
are guarded by 10,000 armed men and yet
the trains did not move.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Desperate Attack of a Mob Repulsed by
Police and Militia.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—Mob rule was to-day
checked by bullets. The riotous foreigners,
who have embraced the opportunity for dis-
order which the strike afforded, were shot
and bayoneted without mercy.

The following is a partial list of those
known to be killed and wounded:

KILLED.
BURKE, JOHN, thirty-eight and Halstead
(known as "Injun Burke"); shot through the
body; killed instantly.

UNKNOWN MAN, residence unknown; shot
through the breast; found dead behind a
barrel after the fight.

WOUNDED.
JACKSON, THOMAS, 2001 LaSalle street, shot
in the stomach and through the back; will
die; taken to Union Hospital, Englewood.

UNKNOWN MAN, 480 Loomis street, shot
through the thigh; will probably die.

SMITH, JOHN, 482 Winchester avenue, shot
through the ankle; taken home; will recover.

SMITH, JOHN, 482 Winchester avenue, shot
through both legs; may die.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, 1001 Thirty-first; shot
through left arm; will recover.

GALINSKI, ARTHUR, carpenter; lives at 811
Loomis street; shot through right arm; taken
home; will recover.

KNOX, JOHN, 481 Loomis street; bayonet
wounds in breast; taken to hospital; may die.

SCARLETT, PATRICK, 480 Troop street; shot
through the breast; taken home; will die.

BACH, MISS, shot and killed during an at-
tack on a Burlington train.

POLE, unknown, shot and killed in the
Panhandle yards on Twenty-first street.

Not less than twenty of the mob were killed
by Springfield bullets. Two men were hit
outright, six or eight were so desper-
ately wounded that they may die, others received bullet or bayonet
wounds of less severity. Just how many
of the rioters received injuries nobody can tell. Many of the wounded were
dragged away by their comrades and hidden.
Neither the police nor soldiers dared follow
them.

The firing party was composed of thirty-
four men of Company C, 11th Regiment, under
Capt. Kelly. They had been protecting a
Grand trunk wrecking train when a mob
was encountered in force between Forty-
seventh and Forty-ninth streets. The
soldiers were attacked with stones and
several had been wounded when the com-
mander ordered the men to fire. The
death list is not greater is a miracle.
The mob stood up under the fire, advanced
and drove the company off the grounds. The
police held their ground, were desperately
attacked, and beat the rioters.

The fight occurred at the intersection of
Forty-ninth street and the Grand Trunk
tracks, a locality which has always had an
evil name and which can produce any day
two toughs for every square yard
of territory within a radius of
a half a mile. Serious trouble
was expected here early this morning. Be-
fore 9 o'clock in the morning a mob had
gathered and made threats of burning the
Grand Trunk round-house. Aid was asked
from the authorities and Co. C of the Second
infantry, as strong, commanded by Capt. T.
L. Blair, was hurried to the spot.

BEGINNING OF THE CONFLICT.
It was a small boy who threw the stone
just before the first shot was fired. It was
not the first one, however, by several hun-
dred. The wrecking train had been the
target of a shower of missiles
ever since its work began. Several
of the police officers and militia had been
struck, and the order was at last given to
return the fire at the next serious volley of
stones.

It was not long coming. The engine and
wrecking car were moving slowly
along the track when a crowd was
pressing on the troops. It was at
the crossing where a car had been fired and
another derailed a short time before.

Many women were seen in the front ranks
of the mob, and it is probable that
the force of the missiles was
in the extreme. They suddenly vanished as
if by order from leaders of the rioters and
the small boy element fled.

Some of the men retired to ambush. Evidently
an attack was planned. The engine
stopped as a prepared to fire toward the
mob. The first instant point blank at the mob.
The rioters broke and ran to the cover of the
sheds and stables in the alley between Loomis
and Bishop streets. Others ran into near-
by saloons, and many fled precipitately.

The next instant a shot came from one of
the sheds, and with it a shower of stones.
The police answered with shots, which were
returned by the rioters in ambush.

THE FATAL VOLLEY.
The militia waited but an instant for the
fatal command to fire. It came: "Make
ready, aim, fire!"

It was a straggling volley. Some of the
shots went wild. Others which followed
were better aimed. They rattled the fences,
sheds and buildings.

A half-dozen men were struck by bullets.
Some ran screaming down the street. Three
lay prostrate in the alley from which the
stones came.

From 1,000 throats shrieks of mingled terror
and frenzy went up. Fear was unknown in
the moments that followed. Nothing but
the second and third volleys promptly fired
saved the little band of soldiers from total
annihilation.

DESPERATE FRENZY OF THE MOB.
Like tigers the leaders of the mob left am-
bush and threw themselves before the bayonet
of the rifles, while the shots still came
as fast as the wind could load. The police
had emptied their revolvers and were re-
loading.

A wire-net fence ran along the right of
way. This helped the mob and hindered the
soldiers and officers.

The command to charge was given. A mo-
ment's falter and hesitancy would have been
fatal. Both the mob and the soldiers made
a rush for the crossing, and there they met
and there the last shot was fired.

From that moment only bayonets were
used. Time and again the soldiers charged
north on Loomis street and east on Forty-

ninth street. The rioters gave ground slowly.
Bayonets were too much for them.

A half dozen men in the front line of rioters
received bayonet wounds. Stones and clubs
were freely used. A few more shots were
fired and the mob fled. Again it rallied and
charged the troops. The latter fell back, and
if the mob had been armed or organized the
militia would have been beaten and killed.

NO FEAR OF THE MILITARY.
After a short retreat the soldiers again
halted and prepared to fire another volley.
The mob then fell back, but exhibited no
fear.

After the fight the whole neighborhood
was filled with excited people denouncing
the troops and plotting vengeance. There
was no fear of the soldiers or the police.

The mob was just as ready to throw rocks
and coupling pins as it was a shot had been
fired. The rioters seemed to be possessed of
but one idea, to get even with the men who
shot them down. Instead of seeking their
homes and keeping away from the troops the
people massed at every street corner. A
dozen speakers mounted fences and began
inciting the mob to revenge their brethren
who had fallen to the homes of the
wounded were marked out by the cursing
crowds which surrounded them. It was at
the risk of their lives that reporters visited

some of the rioters took this form a retreat,
and thought to score a victory by another at-
tack. The company wheeled about with every
man in line, column front. The last
charge was made and the mob driven al-
most to a block north on Loomis. They
marched back amid a shower of stones
thrown from between the houses on both
sides of the street.

The engine which they had been sent out
to guard was a half a mile away. They
followed and overtook it at Ashland avenue,
and the first fight was over.

THE SECOND BATTLE.
The second fight came a few minutes later.
The mob which had attacked the engine
turned its attention to the Grand Trunk
wrecking train. A police officer
ran for a telephone at Forty-eighth
and Loomis and telephoned the Stock Yards
Station. In five minutes Lieut. Keeler, with
fifteen men, came down Loomis from the
north and attacked the mob with their
clubs.

The fight was unequal and the officers were
being badly used up. Stones as large as half
a brick killed the air.

A dozen men were hit. "Don't shoot yet,"
commanded Lieut. Keeler. "Wait till I give
you the order."

Just then Fire Marshal Fitzpatrick came
with a force of 5,000 men.

When we had reached Forty-ninth and
Loomis streets there were at least 5,000 men,
women and children surrounding us. Most
of the men were armed and such as were not,
including women and children, had large
stones and other missiles. The mob was
surrounded us for two or three blocks
and we were in the center of a hollow square.
Sudden there was a concerted movement
of the crowd and rocks, sticks and
pieces of iron and brick came upon us as in
a perfect shower. There were occasional
shouts and the rioters and most
threatening language was used.

I gave orders for reinforcements and
some of the police started for a telephone
station to call for more troops. The
mob was still in the same position.
The rioters seemed to be waiting for
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If you will want to get the home news and have the Post-Dispatch follow you.

Give your order to your carrier. No extra charge for changing your address as often as you like.

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1894.

FOR SALE. Must be put down.

CHICAGO is a place where "things happen."

RACE and order first and settlement of utes afterwards.

STANCE to law is a strike at the antitrust law of 1890 is not a dead letter.

THE only safe rule for strikers: Keep away from the railroads and avoid mobs.

ST. LOUIS has special reason to be proud of the peaceful conditions prevailing here, which are in such strong contrast with the turbulence elsewhere.

GOV. ALTWOLD'S essays on constitutionalism are no doubt excellent productions, but they do not help toward the solution of the question of the day.

MR. MCKINLEY is not among the denouncers of George Mortimer Fullman. The Count was a heavy subscriber to the fund to pay off Gov. McKinley's debts.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S attack on Pullman's siding-beds may be taken as an official notice that the old man has no further need of campaign contributions.

OBEDIENCE to President Debs' order to strike is not half as important for the welfare of organized labor as obedience to his counsel to keep the peace and respect the laws.

THE Conference Committee should report that tariff bill immediately. Let it then be acted upon without delay so that the country can give undivided attention to business.

THE Post-Dispatch was not responsible for the report in yesterday's extra concerning the killing of twenty men in Chicago. It was received through the Associated Press.

IT appears that there must be a rake-off for the legislative attorney of the School Board in the new taxes which the Legislature empowered the board to levy on the merchants of St. Louis.

IF Senator Sherman will tell Mr. Pullman the name of the porter who charged him two prices for a shine the Marquis will no doubt make haste to redress the grievance by discharging the offender.

IN his letter to the Tammany Sachems on the Fourth President Cleveland expressed the belief that the country was threatened with the "stifling atmosphere of selfishness and cupidity." Was he thinking of the Sugar Trust or his Attorney-General's clients?

THIS Chicago Record makes a mistake in attacking Senator Sherman with the assertion that he hides his boots when he is on a Pullman car and thus dodges the porter. If it can be proved on the Senator it may make him President. Only a statesman of the highest order ever overcame a Pullman porter.

THE folly of President Debs would be wisdom in comparison with that of a labor leader who in the present crisis would add to the public disturbance by calling out the members of his organization. Such a policy would be not only fatal to the organization, but an atrocious disregard of public welfare.

THE most important utterances with regard to the great strike which have yet been published are exclusively presented in to-day's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. They are the personal views of the leaders on both sides—President Debs for the A. R. U. and President Egan for the General Managers' Association, which are stated over their own signatures. At this crisis of the struggle these statements are of special interest and significance.

IT is unjust to hold the strikers responsible for all the violent acts which have grown out of the Debs strike. The occasion

is an opportunity for all manner of lawless and dangerous elements to break out in defiance of law and authority. But when strikers are found mixing with such elements, interfering with railroad trains or participating in riots the public is bound to place the chief responsibility on them and their leaders as having supplied the occasion and encouraged the outbreak of lawlessness.

DIVIDING THE SCHOOL SWAG.
The merchants of this city were amazed at the large increase in the last tax bills presented to them for payment.

They were both amazed and angry when they then learned that, without giving them any chance to be heard, a School Board committee had gone to Jefferson City and snatched through the Legislature an amendment imposing an additional special tax on them for school purposes.

They had not been paying as much attention to school affairs as they should have done or probably the school funds would not have been wasted, and this special imposition upon them would have been avoided.

In paying this penalty for their own neglect they are now doubtless consoling themselves with the thought that the money is all devoted to the uses of the schools and the betterment thereof. But how will they feel when they learn that next Tuesday night a committee of the board will report in favor of dividing the swag and giving anywhere from \$5,000 to \$10,000 of it to School Board Attorney Stark to pay him for helping to lobby the job through the State Legislature?

Mr. Stark gets \$2,000 a year for his services as attorney for the School Board—services that require but little of his time and do not interfere with his other practice. If the School Board can pay him \$5,000 more for a few days' work as a lobbyist at Jefferson City, it can pay as much to each member of the committee who went there with him.

Any such allowance would be an outrageous breach of trust, close akin to downright robbery of the school fund.

NO COMPROMISE WITH RIOT.
The crisis of railroad rioting was reached yesterday. Patience and forbearance can no longer be exercised without endangering the foundations of organized society. It is imperative that the lawless mobs which have trampled under foot all law, all authority, all rights, which have destroyed property and defied and attacked the law officers and forces of the Government shall be crushed. There is no choice between this course and anarchy.

The situation is intolerable. Chicago is in the hands of riotous mobs. There and elsewhere mobs hold possession of railroad property and obstruct and wreck trains. Men willing to move the trains are intimidated, assaulted and driven from work. All traffic is stopped by violence. Life is endangered. Tons of freight necessary to sustain life is rotting. Property is recklessly destroyed. The officers of the law and the military forces of the Government are resisted and maltreated.

There is now a paramount issue before the people and that is the issue of peace or violence, law or lawlessness, order or anarchy. All other issues must be set aside until this is settled in favor of peace, law and order.

No matter how profound the sympathy with the cause of labor, no matter what the merits of the dispute between employers or employees, no matter what differing views may be held as to means and methods, all good citizens must unite to establish and maintain the supremacy of law. They must sustain all efforts of authority to restore peace and order, crush lawlessness and give free opportunity for the resumption of traffic without obstruction or intimidation.

President Debs publicly disavows all unlawful acts. He declares that he and his men are on the side of law. He says the strikers have been warned and urged not to interfere with the railroads or to touch railroad property. He indorses all the measures which have been taken to protect property and vindicate the law. There is no doubt that occasions of this kind are utilized by the worst elements of society, who masquerade in the name of labor to loot and destroy property, and that the strikers are guilty of only a part of the disorder. But Mr. Debs must see to it that the hands of his men are clean. He must see that they keep away from the railroads and avoid mobs or he and his order must be held responsible for the consequences.

The dearest interests of all citizens—strikes included—are at stake in this struggle against mob rule. The authority of law must be asserted at any cost. There can be no compromise with riot and the forces of anarchy.

STRONG GOVERNMENT.
It is well for sensible men to remember, at this time, as at all times, that peace and safety, order and progress do not depend on the power of numbers or on bayonets, but on mutual forbearance.

A coercive government is necessary to restrain barbarians who have no regard for the rights of others, who can be checked in wrong doing only by force greater and more ruthless than their own, but in the exact measure that men have ceased to be barbarians, coercion is retrogression.

As intelligence increases, as the masses of the people are elevated more and more from barbarism by the increase in the education given by church and school-house, successful government must depend more on consent and less on coercion.

Among a people of highly developed intelligence, no government can be stable which is not based on consent rather than coercion. Force must be used if necessary

to prevent the minority from dragging the rest back into barbarism, but if among such a people of highly developed intelligence, the administration of government falls into the hands of men who prefer the sudden and frequent use of force to slower means, then the great forces of a growing civilization are confined and become explosive, the condition of society becomes unsettled and government unstable, remaining so until the men who lack the will or the intelligence to understand their times are superseded.

We have the best government in the world and we must keep it so by putting more energy into the civil authority. If we must depend for peace on the bayonets of an army, we have an imperialism and not a civil government. If any civil officer, whether policeman, Constable, Sheriff or Governor, shows himself incompetent or faithless turn him out and put in a man who will represent the power and dignity of the people.

And above all things, let us remember that among people who have passed beyond barbarism, the only stable government is that which rests on their consent and proceeds by civil process to execute their will. A government of military force can be made stable as long as there is sufficient force to maintain it. But among an intelligent people and in the presence of school-houses, no longer!

MRS. CAIRD'S ERROR.
An advanced lady, who is well known to magazine readers as "Mona Caird," makes the astonishing declaration that under the present system of matrimony "the wife is called upon to completely surrender her life and self-direction, while the husband is left comparatively free."

Advanced women are necessary or they would not exist. Some of them are exceedingly admirable, but others are too often absurd, as Mrs. Caird is in this instance.

There was a time in the history of matrimony when the husband was comparatively free. He did nothing but furnish meat for the wigwam and do its necessary fighting, in return for which his wife raised the corn as well as the family. But even then the freedom of the husband was only comparative, for when the historian, Parkman, was among the Sioux he saw an exasperated wife, who had been scolding her alleged lord and master for half an hour, suddenly pull the wigwam down on his head and leave him among the ruins—being moved to this not because of his tyranny, but because he smoked his pipe and refused to look at her while she was scolding.

It nearly always happens in communities where public sentiment does not allow the husband to use his superior physical force in contesting the supremacy of the family, that it is he, and not the wife who "surrenders self-direction." It is true he is at large and seemingly free, but if he expects to return home and live there as a member of the family of which his wife is the really responsible head, he uses his apparent freedom merely to carry out her expressed or implied wishes.

This is the case in every well-regulated family as every well-regulated married man above the age of 30 knows. And the others will learn it in time. They will learn, too, that it is so because it ought to be so, and will finally settle down into a calm realization of the truth that whatever is right.

A DISPUTED DEATH.
Among the kings who never reigned probably none is invested with so much popular interest as Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette—born at Versailles March 27, 1785, died in the Temple June 8, 1795. His youth, and the horrible sufferings he endured in prison, would be sufficient to provoke such interest; but it is undoubtedly deepened and intensified by a unique feature of the case in the shape of an historical question which is not likely ever to be answered to the complete satisfaction of everybody. That question is: Did Louis XVII. really die in the Temple as reported?

A small library of books have been written, pro and con, on this subject; but the latest revival is in the shape of a series of lectures recently delivered in Paris by M. Laguerre, the former Boulangerist deputy, who is one of the many disbelievers in the death story. Under his direction search has been made in the now abandoned cemetery attached to the church of St. Marguerite, where the interment of the alleged Dauphin is known to have occurred. A coffin was found in one of the two or three designated spots, but it proved to be the same which was accidentally discovered in 1846. The remains it then and still contains were, at that time, pronounced by one celebrated physician to be those of the Dauphin, and by another to be those of a boy of 5 years older. The opposing opinions were not reconciled in 1846, and cannot be, of course, in 1894; and the much debated question promises to continue unsettled forever.

There are some very curious facts in connection with it. When Louis XVII. came to the throne he ordered the disinterment, in the cemetery of the Madeleine, of what were said to be the bodies of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and though quite unrecognizable they were transferred, with much pomp and ceremony, to the royal vaults at St. Denis. Though their son died three years later, and though the smaller cemetery of St. Marguerite could have been easily dug over in a few days, no serious effort was ever made to find his body. His

disinterment was indeed ordered by the Government, but before it could be commenced the order was countermanded and never renewed. Moreover, no funeral masses were ever said for Louis XVII., as had been for his father and mother; and even the proposed monument to be placed in St. Denis was dropped. The heart of the alleged little King was removed by one of the surgeons at the post-mortem, and carefully preserved by him; but though the proofs of genuineness were quite perfect, the negotiations for the acquisition of the relic begun by Louis XVIII. were for some reason suspended indefinitely.

All of which certainly looks as if the King and his advisers did not believe that the boy buried in the cemetery of St. Marguerite was Louis XVII.

THE USE OF POETRY.
In an essay on "The Best Use of Poetry," Chief Justice Coleridge of England writes that the poetry learned in youth and remembered is the greatest solace of old age.

No doubt it is. The best poetry is always a solace to minds which have learned to love it, but its best use is rather to comfort than to solace.

A comforter is one who stands at your side in trouble or in weakness and fights with you to overcome your trouble, or to subjugate your weakness. He does not merely soothe you. On the contrary, he will bring solace only as you forget self in the work you have before you—what ever it is. He enters into your mental condition, fortifies you, is brave with you, standing with you foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder until your courage returns and you cease to doubt yourself.

It is the highest use of poetry to bring men such comfort in the struggle each has with himself and with his environment.

Without such comfort lifting them out of themselves men always tend to retrograde. All progress is so entirely dependent on the decrease of brutal selfishness, on the ability of the average man to control himself, on the power of the great man to forego the selfish advantage his strength gives him, to use his strength for the benefit of others rather than for his own, that without the constant help of the noble and sublime thoughts that are best expressed in poetry, the intelligence which expresses itself in science and invention would make for chaos rather than for a more nearly perfect order. The best use of poetry is to lead men on to their higher life, as George Eliot has expressed it in the opening verses of her sublime hymn:

O MAY I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence—
live!

In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring gentleness, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night
like stars,

And with their mild persistence, urge man's
Search of truth, and God's own laws
To vast issues.

A FEMININE DEFEAT.
It is a sad thing to say, but Mrs. Jenckes is not to be School Commissioner in Indianapolis.

The ladies fully intended to elect Mrs. Jenckes, and many of them went to the polls. To be sure, the feminine workers did not get to the ballot-box until 9 o'clock—after a host of the voters had already exercised the right of suffrage; but could it be supposed that any lady was to hurry off to an election without getting her hat on straight and giving her toilet all proper attention?

Then, too, an unscrupulous person named Appel was the other candidate. What daughter of Eve ought not to detest an Appel? This Appel had numerous boxes of cigars, and in the most corrupt and bodacious manner passed a cigar to every voter. The ladies used no cigars. Many colored voters, who could not read their tickets, were thus bribed, and were also led astray by a wicked campaign lie to the effect that Mrs. Jenckes would "fire" all the colored teachers and put the colored children into separate buildings. Infamous Appel! Such were his methods, and thus he triumphed.

But the ladies are not wholly vanquished. Numerous votes were offered them if they would supply cigars and beer, but they scorned to violate the bribery law, and will go into the next election more determined than ever. They are comforted in their defeat by the fact that all their strength came from the more intelligent voters. They will by diligent effort and systematic organization gain all they have lost, and the odious Appel, whose strength lies in his knowledge of corrupt politics in all its branches, will be downed. All good people will hope for a pure election and the triumph of the ladies. As soon as they have fully comprehended the business of man the women of Indiana will know how to meet it on every hand.

THE terms of the lease of the amusement privileges in the park might be fair enough for the city if there were any guarantee that the city would get its full dues. The city retains 12 1/2 per cent of the gross receipts which may be reported by the city on the report of the lessee. The city has no means of discovering whether or not the lessee's statement is correct. His word is final. This is the same plan under which the lessee of the boating privileges has made ridiculously low returns for the 30 1/2 per cent of his gross receipts due the city. It is needless to inform any man of ordinary intelligence that this method of accounting for the city's share of earnings from the park privileges is wholly unbusinesslike and indefensible. No business man would consider a proposition of this kind for

a moment. Without reference to the character of the lessee, it affords an opportunity for dishonesty which should never be embodied in a contract of this nature. It is astonishing that such a contract should be allowed by the business men of the Council. Surely Mayor Walbridge's good sense will not permit him to approve it.

ATTENTION is called to-day to a petty imposition of the street railroads in the matter of children's fare. The railroads will not sell less than a quarter's worth of half tickets, nor permit conductors to give change to those who wish to pay for one child and do not want to buy a bunch of children's tickets. By this trick many people are induced to pay full fare for a half-fare passenger, and the companies profit by little gouges on individual passengers which in the aggregate probably amount to a considerable sum. In all such cases the passengers are entitled to change of 2 cents or a half-fare ticket. It would be a matter of common honesty and decency to have the rule adopted that conductors must make change for children according to the option of the passenger.

AGAIN complaints are made of the hogliness of express companies in charging for the delivery of goods outside of the limits they arbitrarily make in the city. It is charged again that express officials are profiting by the refusal of the regular express companies to deliver outside of their limits through a company formed to attend to the outside deliveries. When the Post-Dispatch took this matter up before the limits of delivery were extended from Jefferson avenue to Grand, there should be no limits inside of the city's boundaries. The whole thing is a scheme to gouge the helpless public.

CHINESE residents of the United States are importing from their native land Chinese novels, ducks' eggs, sharks' fins, seaweed, bird's nests, mushrooms and dried lizards, and they do not seem to object to paying the tariff duties. They may not appreciate our American novels, but it looks as if they might get some of the other articles in this country. The article of dried lizards might at least be supplied, and our ducks' eggs and mushrooms ought to be equal to the celestial products. Is there not some way to draw John's attention to our American markets?

MR. FREN thinks that if the price of sleeping-car berths were lowered so that people would get into the beds and disturb those accustomed to hose. That's about as much sense as a poet might be expected to have. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that people would seek to will-fully pollute the berths. The spotted and soiled alike must confront the porters, and it takes wealth to do that.

THERE are some who attribute Atty.-Gen. Olney's haste to put down the strikers to the perils surrounding the bean train that supply Boston daily. Boston is the home of Mr. Olney, and pretty soon he will have to go back there to stay. How could he face his Bostonian fellow-citizens were he known that through his inattention a bean train had been side-tracked by a howling mob?

IN the midst of her woes Chicago continues to telegraph that she has 1,500,000 inhabitants. Though everybody is aware that she has not that many people, we are all sorry for her and tolerate her exaggerations. Her ruling passion is strongest in her adversity. Possibly she is now counting the regiments of soldiers that are arriving to put down the strikers.

WHO says that women cannot reason? One of them who has turned her hair blonde says: "Nature intended that a man's beard should grow or it wouldn't be there. He doesn't like the looks of it, so he shaves it off. Well, I don't like the looks of my hair. I cut it a little. Where's the difference?"

WHILE the discussion of Dr. Cate's Deceitful Day remarks is still on in some quarters, Mr. Ulysses S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis are having a good time together at Narragansett Pier. The country will be entirely safe as soon as the railroads and their employees shall flock together again.

CHICAGO love may not be of the enduring sort, but it is remarkable in some respects. A thief arranged there for stealing \$10 from his employer's pocket and explained to the court: "My sweetheart went back on me and I was despondent. I took the money in that frame of mind."

SIR HENRY DUNSTON GIBBS of India is visiting the United States and has expressed himself as feeling quite at home in this summer's weather.

THE business cards of Chinese merchants are four feet long and a foot wide. The Western man isn't in it with John as an advertiser.

WILLIAM WARDLAW Astor feels like a new man since the Britannia's victory over the Vigilant.

COUNT PULLMANO rests serenely under the stars and stripes while better men do his fighting.

Lincoln's Warning Words.
From Message to Second Session 27th Congress.
Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified in hinting at raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor stirring here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connections not so hackneyed as monarchy, which I must not overlook. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of Government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owns capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. * * * Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior power and deserves much the higher consideration. * * * No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up on poverty; none less inclined to take or touch what they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to the new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Unmistakably the face of a gentleman, showing the marks of culture and high breeding in every line; a face, too, in which there is quite as much heart as intellect—the face of a good and true man, whom one would instinctively love and trust, a strange mixture of the two, such as one might expect to meet in the highest and best society of London, Paris, Berlin, or New York to-day. The finest types of manhood are, I think, essentially the same in all ages and countries; the world has never been without them, and never will be—for God never permits his heaven-born aristocracy to become extinct. This member of the illustrious Fraternity died, 1785 years ago. His name was Antonius Pius, and he ruled the Roman world for twenty-three years.

The little we know of Antonius makes us wish that we knew more. Unlike his adopted son, Marcus Aurelius, he wrote nothing which has survived; but the unanimous testimony of contemporaries shows a character as nearly free from any of the faults and infirmities of humanity as ever likely to attain. He was entirely worthy of his son, and higher praise than this there cannot be. The reverential affection of Marcus Aurelius for his adoptive father is, of itself, all-sufficient evidence of his moral and intellectual attainments; and he gratefully acknowledges the inestimable debt he owed to the parental example, which he was content to imitate, but not to equal. In the touching story he pays him in the "meditations," he says:

"I observed in him mildness of temper and unchangeable calmness of mind, and a calmness in those things which men call honor and a love of labor and of perseverance, and a readiness to give to those who were anything to propose for the common weal, and undervaluing of himself in giving to every man according to his merit and station, and soon tired of them, nor yet to be extravagant in his affection; and to be satisfied on all occasions with the least, and to check immediately popular applause and flattery, and to patiently endure unchangeable and even to go to strict watchfulness and economy in his domestic life. He was neither superstitious in regard to the gods, nor did he court men by gifts or trying to please them; and in his private life he showed sobriety in all things and firmness, and never any mean thought or action nor love of novelty. And that might be applied to his private life and to his public life; that he was able both to abstain from and to enjoy those things which many are too weak to abstain from, and cannot endure when they are given; and strong enough both to bear the one and to be sober in the other; is the mark of a man who has a perfect control of his passions."

A few hours before Antonius died, the captain of the Imperial Guard came to him for the watchword of the night. As taken, probably, of the request of these soldiers in the immediate presence of death, he gave—"Equisanitas."

The portrait of the imperial father and son—their health and their whole character has produced nothing finer or nobler—hang upon my wall. I never look at them without thinking of the curious kind of heaven it would be the open door to Torquemada and Calvin, and shut them against Antonius Pius and Marcus Aurelius.

I picked up lately a number of Harper's Weekly and saw two pages full of portraits, twelve in all—six of Harvard men and six of Yale. My optical assistants not being at hand, and my eyes not as good as in the ante-spectacle days, when I could see a pin on the pavement, I took the pictures at corner, at first thought these pictures were the counterfeits of the portraits of the best scholars in their respective classes; the honor of the two universities, the pride of these two famous universities. But when I had found and adjusted the afocal astigmatism of my eyes, and when I had seen the portraits of the two universities, I was disappointed and disgusted. They were not portraits of the best scholars at all, but of the best rowers; not of the honor men, but of the rowing men of the two universities. In other words, "The crews in the Harvard-Yale University boat race at New London, June 23, 1894."

There they are, or a few of them, the proud representatives of aquatic athleticism; with their hair curly and truly parted in the middle, arrayed in the professional paraphernalia of "rowers" and "scullers," and evidently more than satisfied with their personal appearance in a costume which, if it had been initiated as a punishment, would have driven the victims into open rebellion. The name of each man was given, his age, his weight and his class; as if they were Olympic victors, and the names of Jupiter and Juno, of whom an eager public craved the minutest particulars. As I looked at them and thought of the rowing men, I could hardly wonder what pious John Harvard and godly Gov. Yale would have thought about them—these unique products of the colleges whose names they bore, and in faith and prayer so many long years ago. Poor, ignorant old fellows, who never saw a "wrester," or "racing" girl, or "streak" of the "cavalry," and who had no more intention of establishing schools to train young men for boat racing, than of educating them in the sciences of Euclid and Aristotle. Fortunately they are in their graves, and should care enter no protest; as we are therefore safe from them in no serious work.

Meanwhile, does anybody know the names of the real "honor men" at Harvard and Yale; the students who graduated highest in their respective classes, and who were the most successful in their studies, and who therefore best fulfilled the purposes for which these universities were founded? And will the time ever come when the Weekly "Journal of Civilization" can safely publish the portraits of the best scholars of our colleges and omit those of the best rowers and of the best ball players?

Not until the millennium arrives, I think.

I am writing this paragraph on the day when John Adams so largely helped to make famous, and I confess that the dismal clouds and falling rain of the day are an appropriate accompaniment of our latest national anniversary. It is not altogether because I have outgrown the fire-cracker patriotism with which the small and large boys are amusing themselves in spite of the moisture, that I am not nearly so hopeful as once I was of the perpetuity of the political institutions which the Fourth of July is supposed to represent. Then I felt certain; now, to say the very least, I feel doubtful.

The first real doubt came to me in the great railway strike of 1877, when I saw orderly mobs marching through the streets of St. Louis carrying banners and flags bearing the identical devices and mottoes which the mobs of Paris displayed in 1789-90; and when our streets echoed to the tramp of armed men called from peaceful avocations to protect property from the lawless attacks of the mob. I knew then that the people could become utterly dissatisfied with the people's Government; that universal suffrage was not a universal political panacea, and that the ballot-box was not a safety-valve which would let off the steam of the passions of the masses of the people, and prevent the possibility of political explosions. I have never forgotten, and have not half forgot, that tremendous outbreak.

There have been many times of a similar kind, and the people have been equally capable of serious thought on serious questions. A few weeks ago we saw small armies of discontented citizens tramping toward the national capital, and the "Commonwealths" were called to the hands of the national legislature.

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The "Commonwealths" were called to the hands of the national legislature, and the "Commonwealths" were called to the hands of the national legislature,

A RIPPER IN BAGDAD

the not seeing with the ponies and
the, handling as well as the
of maternity would permit, look-
-ry grin and resigned, while the band
and the people applauded.

their song - a very fine, and up with
as flamboyant as paint and feathers
make them, but this old squaw, who
of her, an unpurged look
of her old furrowed heart only asked
love, and had wondered like so
of her white sisters that it was so
eral in the male animal.

the band broke out with "Johnny,
the band leader, and the

Hearts Out Out

SUSPICION THAT IT IS DONE

MOSLEM SAINT.

It May Be Because of a Prova-
estation That a Child's He-

men and saw that old figure doing night in the distance with a pony on poles. **ANY DRINKING?**

CHILD SCOLDING.

Hagan Overturns a Pan of Boiling Water on Herself.

At Hagan, 3 years old, residing with her father at 420 Evans avenue, attempted to drink from a pan of boiling water from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Van Vorst Portland avenue. The child was severely scalded by the hot water, but returned, badly scalding the child her arms, legs and body.

Caught Leading Away Child.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST.

RODAD, June 6.—Several children have been murdered outside of this city within the past two days. The bodies were mutilated and the hearts removed.

The body of a boy was found yesterday near the northern gate, another near the tomb of the great king, and that of a girl just beyond the gate. The bodies were found in the gate. The girl was found in the gate.

BY FOUR MEN.

Wagner is Alleged to Have Been Held-Up.

Sam Wagner, living at No. 221 South street, was held-up on his way between Clark avenue and street, about 1 o'clock yesterday, by John Vasey, Jimmy Ledger, Sammers and John Haley, it is claimed. The driver of Mr. Vasey's car and Sommered at Chestnut street and a warrant for robbery will be applied for to-day.

TO OCCUPY HIS MIND.

Rogers Shot by a White Man Because He Was Doing Nothing.

Rogers, a colored man, was found on the street, near Clark avenue, about 11:15 this morning with a bullet wound in the cheek, and taken to the Dispensary and then to the hospital. Rogers could give no intelligent account of how he was shot. He said that he was asleep when a white man came along, asked him what he was and upon his saying nothing, the man shot him in the face.

On the morning comes the report of a shooting at that of a boy, being found near a sacred shrine on the western bank of the river, some four miles above Hannibal.

A Parisian was arrested yesterday on his way to a rooming house, carrying a quantity of candy. When questioned by the judge he said he found the candy in the street and was going to try to sell it to his parents, having bought candy in the street.

A sharp knive, an iron hook and a cloth were in his pockets. When asked what purpose he carried these in, he answered was:

"I am a shoemaker; these too my trade."

The third stationed at one of the saw, it is also reported, what was a Mahometan woman carrying a child which was crying. Not giving a satisfactory account of herself, she was found to be a man in disguise.

The widest stories are being told, of course, lose nothing by fiction.

It is a prevailing superstition in the hearts of little children are good

MINE-STRIKE AGAIN.
 MY \$5,000 Will Go Out in the
 Mahoning Valley.
 CINCINNATI, O., July 7.—All the miners
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 a Christian child to the heart
 of a miner.
 sent another to effect a cure. It
 says the child's heart is simply
 out of the inhaling device.
 tain a prominent saint, and keep
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 stored harem (the writer has
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 such is the fear of him that a
 dare to dispute his right to such
 chose it. It is openly asserted in



and cases that these children tried to supply his table. The new consul-general of Peru, Federico Salinas, whose name was "Chief of the Empire," was Peruvian. He was a native of Peru, and to the United States a few years ago. He was a most wonderful and veritable earthly paradise. Beautiful Eves, whose ravishing sugar-coated tongues never tire, dwell with fondness on the Washington society, whose idolized idol, he was. He is not derided at that to a Mussulman who before seen a woman unveiled at the sacred precincts of his own fashionable ball-room seemed revelation.

THREE MINERS KILL

Fatal Accident From Killing Rock at Nanticoke.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 7.—A accident occurred in No. 4 slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. at Nanticoke, where three miners were engaged in timbering the tunnel, when without any warning, tons of coal and rock came down on the workers. Evan Adams was taken to the hospital, and George Haney and Josiah Haney were badly hurt. Josiah Haney and George Haney were badly hurt. Josiah Haney and George Haney were badly hurt. Josiah Haney and George Haney were badly hurt.

Injured in a Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7.—A Phoenix building to-day did damage.

A Warning for Corsea.
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—The Navy De-
 partment is informed that the cruiser Mon-
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from Shanghai to day for Chinese. Mr. Gladstone, chief of the Navigation, says there is no hindrance in this movement beyond to have a warship in Korean waters. Mr. Gladstone's settlement of political trouble there. The Government in connection with the arrangement to permit the Americans to make a necessary visit to the island. Mr. Gladstone is determined to be any danger and the Navy Department is simply a precaution.

Dr. Sylvan Starr Dead.

MARTIN, N. Y., July 7.—Dr. Sylvan Starr, aged 61 years. He was a native of New York and was a member of the G. A. R. Department, New York.

MUSKAM DUNKER

The Fangus Used in Asia and Europe. Identification.

LOST AND FOUND.

Remarkable Experience in the Life of an Eminent Lawyer.

Nottingham Dispatch.

One of the most remarkable stories of the kind is the following: It is of a certain eminent English lawyer, a Unitarian at a time in the lifetime of that of that name and a day or two after the hearing of an important case which he had retained as counsel, and in his high position connected with the suit in question, he took up with him to his bed-room, and he was found there, where, made, but quite in vain, and the verdict was to go into court, passed without any tidings of him, and he was found in a small unoccupied room, more a guest, - into, and occasionally bed-room, the morning after the great trial, and the long-past case was found in the trunk of a tree; it kept those days.

[illegible]

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EXPLOSION

The Quick Meal Store Co.'s Works Partly Destroyed.

Officer Burns Heard the Report and Saw the Flash.

FIRE STARTED IN THE PAINT SHOP IN THE REAR BUILDING.

A General Alarm Turned In to the Fire Department—A Force of 500 Men Was Employed at the Works and a Large Stock of Stoves Were in the Factory—A Blast Friday Night—Was Recently Purchased by the Gas Stove Trust—The Loss.

The premises of the Quick Meal Gas and Gasoline Stove Company, Ninth and Chouteau avenues, were partially destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire was started in the paint shop in the rear building, situated in the old portion of the building, in the rear of the eastern wing. At 1:15 the fire alarm was sounded, and a force of 500 men was employed at the works and a large stock of stoves were in the factory. A blast Friday night—was recently purchased by the Gas Stove Trust—The Loss.

Some suspicion exists that the fire was of incendiary origin. Yesterday morning about the same hour a fire was discovered in the paint shop, but was extinguished when but a small amount of damage had been done. The fire was not a spectacular one, except for the few moments when the paint shop was burning. The fire was not a spectacular one, except for the few moments when the paint shop was burning. The fire was not a spectacular one, except for the few moments when the paint shop was burning.

BROTHERS SHOT DOWN.

A Double Street Murder Resulting from a Family Feud.

CAULFIELD, Ky., July 7.—Not since the killing done by Neil Collins and Craft in 1893, when they were confined in jail here, has there been such an excitement as exists in this place to-day. About 10 o'clock last night, John Falkner was coming down Division street in front of Carpenter's store when Dave and Charley Justice pounced on him and pounded him up badly. John Falkner having nothing but a short stick to defend himself with, he struck his brother, who was standing in the rear door of the Justice boys' store, and the Justice boys were getting the best of John Falkner. The Justice boys were getting the best of John Falkner. The Justice boys were getting the best of John Falkner.

A bystander was shot in the leg, but not seriously injured. The Justice boys were getting the best of John Falkner. The Justice boys were getting the best of John Falkner. The Justice boys were getting the best of John Falkner.

OVER A CAN OF BEER.

George Salagraut Cut by William Avery Last Night.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night George Salagraut, white, living at 2049 West North Eleventh street, quarreled over a can of beer, in the fight the negro cut Salagraut in the left side, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound.

DISBAND NEXT WEEK.

The Southern League Goes Under—Louisville Signs Lumber.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 7.—Manager Graves of the Memphis Club announced to-night that the Southern Base Ball League would disband next week. The members of the Memphis team are arranged to sign with other leagues. Louisville has been signed by Louisville.

English Cycling.

LONDON, July 7.—In a 24-hour bicycle race which started in Putney at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, twenty-three men competed. The winner was a man named...

ROLLING DOWN ROCKS.

WADSWORTH, Idaho, July 7.—The Court of Appeals has broken out again. The hills are full of rolling rocks, and the town is paralyzed. Business is suspended and the sheriff is organizing a posse to defend the mines. At 1:30 o'clock this morning a tremendous explosion shook the town. It was followed by a chorus of derisive yells. When daylight came it was discovered that an attempt had been made to blow up the power-house and electric light plant of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines. Sticks of dynamite had been shoved under the building and exploded.

The explosion was sufficient to wreck the plant completely, although a large part of the building was left standing.

His bill above the power-house are full of dynamite. The explosion was sufficient to wreck the plant completely, although a large part of the building was left standing.

INTERSTATE DRILL.

Washington Companies Lead in Prices—St. Louis Showing.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—The greatest interstate drill that has been held since the late war, is now in progress. The drill is being held in Little Rock, Ark. The drill is being held in Little Rock, Ark. The drill is being held in Little Rock, Ark.

SOUTH SIDE TRAIL.

Favorites and Outsiders Divide Honors at the Night Course.

A big Saturday night crowd tried its luck at South Side Park last night with varying success. Two favorites, a second choice and two outsiders won. The longest shot in the first race, a second choice, won. The longest shot in the first race, a second choice, won.

BY SEVEN WICKETS.

Mr. Tolley's Side Won Yesterday's Exciting Cricket Game.

An exciting and interesting match resulted in a victory for Mr. Tolley's side by seven wickets. The game was one of the best played in the history of the club. The game was one of the best played in the history of the club.

MR. DOUGLAS'S SIDE.

Dr. A. Murray, a May 7 Grinning.

Dr. A. Murray, a May 7 Grinning. Dr. A. Murray, a May 7 Grinning. Dr. A. Murray, a May 7 Grinning.

DOUBLE LIVES.

Oakey Hall's Tales of a Gaborian's Fiction.

A CHURCH FILLER WHO CRACKED SAVERS AND A LAWYER WITH DISGUISES.

CHICAGO, July 7.—While I was in office in this city, there were more cases of double lives than there are now, and crime possessed more dramatic and romantic interest than it does now. Then the police system was crude in comparison with the present system, and crime was more bold.

The most interesting of these were the criminal trials in which the malefactors had their double lives exposed. I especially recall three cases: one of a notable lawyer, one of an eminent politician, and one of a rich corporation.

The discovery of the hypocritical quality of the man came to me by accident. In a forger case wherein he was counsel for the defense, he had issued a commission to examine witnesses alleged to reside in an interior town of New Hampshire and who was described as willing to become an oral witness, but too unwell to travel.

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corporation, a reputed bachelor at the Union Trust Co. building, a noted banker, a man of affairs, a man of affairs, a man of affairs.

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65,500 MEN ON STRIKE.

The Number of Railway Employees Who Have Ceased Work.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—The number of men now out on the sympathetic strike ordered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is estimated as follows:

Northern Pacific, 12,000. Santa Fe, 14,000. Chicago and North Western, 3,000. Great Northern, 2,000. Milwaukee and St. Paul, 900. Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1,300. Rock Island, 1,200. Illinois Central, 2,000. St. Louis and San Francisco, 1,000. Missouri Pacific, 1,000. Kansas City, 1,000. St. Louis and Memphis, 1,400. Total, 65,500.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Second Day's Session at Ashbury Park—Committees Appointed.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., July 7.—The second day's session of the National Council of Education was called to order by President William H. Kilpatrick. The session was devoted to the presentation of reports by the various committees.

The first order of business was the presentation of reports by the various committees. The first order of business was the presentation of reports by the various committees.

KANSAS CROPS.

Spring Wheat Flour—Fruit Prospects for Year and Corn.

TORPEA, Kan., July 7.—Secretary Coburn today issues the following concerning agricultural conditions in Kansas on June 30:

Report on spring wheat shows a very fair acreage to be harvested or the yield, there will be but little. This has not been a spring wheat nor year, and of oats there will not be a half crop.

DETROIT BEFORE BIRTH.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

During the Middle Ages it was customary for a woman to be married before she was born. This was done to prevent any possibility of a woman being married to a man who was not a Christian.

SUMMER STYLES IN WAISTCOATS.

Simple Effects in White Duck and Irish Linen.

SKELETON TESTS THE LATEST NOVELTY.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

There is a decided tendency on the part of men who dress well and carefully to live up to their summer suits with waistcoats of white duck or fancy figured light-weight cloth.

Put a double-breasted duck waistcoat with well-marked labels and closing with white buttons on a man with good chest and not too much stomach, and the result is striking, stylish and cool-looking.

Extremely Simple. The buttons are merely an ornament and to carry out the skeleton design, it is put on like an apron, having strings that fasten with a catch or buckle in the back.

ODDITIES OF SCOTCH CHARACTER. Some Delightful Oddities Pointed Out by an Excellent Authority.

From the Scotch American. Some delightful oddities of Scotch character are given in Mr. Whitmore Harrison's new book.

Another "character" is Dr. Alex. Adam, a member of a Scottish family distinguished for its several generations in connection with the Scotch church and State, appears to have given wonderful Sunday suppers.

Quick Action Brakes. The Northwestern railroads are refusing to take special or private cars over their roads unless they are equipped with quick-action brakes.

and with an otherwise fastidious summer waistcoat.

A stunning one is cut single-breasted and has no collar. It closes with the buttons, showing one plain gold stud in the white shirt bosom.

Put a double-breasted duck waistcoat with well-marked labels and closing with white buttons on a man with good chest and not too much stomach, and the result is striking, stylish and cool-looking.

Extremely Simple. The buttons are merely an ornament and to carry out the skeleton design, it is put on like an apron, having strings that fasten with a catch or buckle in the back.

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THEY' FIGNIC.
From the Fourth
To-Day.
The sale of the St. Louis
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SHE TRIED TWO

Martha Dean's Experience as a Girl in Trouble.

Falls to Be Admitted Into the House of the Good Shepherd.

BUT IS RECEIVED TEMPORARILY AT THE WHITE CROSS HOME.

Details of Her Visit to Both Places—Refugees for Unfortunate and Unhappy Women—Her Talk With a Sister—The White Cross Matron—How the Latter Place Is Conducted—An Interesting Story.

For purposes of gaining information for myself and others, I sought entrance into the house of the Good Shepherd for a few days. The home is on Seventeenth and Pine streets, the entrance being on the former street. The bell of the front door was rung, and reply was made by a sister. She invited me into the reception room. I asked to see the superintendent, and she replied: "Be seated, and I will tell her."

The object, which I had not divulged to the sister, was to obtain residence several days in the home, so that I could speak more correctly of its management and results. The usual story was made to the sister, who introduced me to another sister behind the bars, who conversed with me through the grating. She was apparently very sympathetic. My residence and name was requested. I gave them to her, stating that I did not expect to return to my home for some time. I was advised by the sister to seek my home without delay.

"In the first place," she said, "you would have to be brought here by an officer, and you would be compelled to stay three months."

"But if I come here of my own accord?"

"In the first place, we could not take you in unless you were sent here, and then you would have to stay three months. And you would not like that, I am sure. You know the class who come here, and we have a rule for their benefit, that those who come under our care must remain here three months, and if you shall enter our house you must abide by this rule."

The sister then remarked: "There are the sisters of Mercy. You go and see them."

They will take care of you. The best thing for you to do is to go home."

right home. Are you Catholic or Protestant?"

"I am Protestant."

"Well, that makes no difference here, and it makes no difference in my feeling towards you, but I am quite busy this morning, and I must ask you to excuse me now."

The sister then bade me farewell and I took my departure.

"I next went to the White Cross Home. The White Cross Home is on the corner of Garrison avenue and Thomas street, No. 1885. It is a large two-story stone-front. There is no sign that would tell the passer that it was a house of this kind. In order to find out how the girls were received that went there and how they were treated, and what they had to do, I decided to spend the night there. It was almost 4 o'clock when I stopped in front of the gate. A lady was sitting out on the steps and, as I opened the gate, she arose and came forward to meet me. I said to her: "May I see the matron?"

"Certainly," was her reply. "Come into the parlor."

I followed her into the parlor, which was very nicely furnished, and after we sat down she said:

"I am Miss Fraser, the Matron of the home. What can I do for you?"

"I want to stay here until to-morrow morning."

"Well, would you not like to go to some nice private boarding house?"

"How many girls have you in the home now?"

"We have only three now. We only receive those who come and ask for admission at present, for we want a furnace put in and the house repaired, and we can attend to things better when the house is not full."

"How do girls know where to come? You have no sign or other indication that this is a home."

"Well, it is advertised rather largely and then we leave word or address with physicians. I have only been matron here for three months. I was formerly a parish worker, for two years. I suppose, of course, you have heard of the Methodist Deaconess?"

"I told her my story, but I said: 'I may want to stay here until to-morrow morning.'"

"We have never taken anyone in for that length of time and under your circumstances, but you go out and see Mrs. Small, who is president of the home, and if she will give you permission to stay, I will be glad to take you."

"Where can I find Mrs. Small?"

"She lives on Morgan street, 423. Take the subway car and walk over to the car. In a short time I was ushered into Mrs. Small's elegant reception room. In a few moments she came in and spoke to me very kindly. I told her my story, and she said I had been over to the home and Miss Fraser had sent me to her."

"You know what kind of a place it is, and you would not want any one to see you in there, for all girls that go there are in great distress. It is a refuge and a shelter from the world and before you have explained matters to me and to let you stay until to-morrow morning."

"I saw you coming about a half hour ago, but I did not have any trouble finding the place."

"None whatever. I brought you a note from Miss Fraser. She said: 'You may come down into the parlor and see me. Come in.'"

RICH HAULS.

The Alleged Lottery Companies of Kansas City, Kan.

Take From St. Louisans \$50,000 to \$75,000 Monthly.

AN INVESTIGATION MADE FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Mysterious Alleged Drawings That Are Not to Be Witnessed—The Companies' Employees Try to "Bluff" Investigation—Are the Big Prizes Paid? How Agents Are Used—Citizens' Investigation Now Beginning.

A SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent has investigated the pretended "lotteries" of Kansas City, Kan. The result of that investigation constitutes an exposure of a scheme having every feature of a bold confidence game.

The story is of peculiar interest to St. Louisans, for St. Louis is the goose that lays the biggest golden egg of all the eggs that find their way into the lottery nest. It contributes from \$50,000 to \$75,000 every month toward the easily obtained revenue of the lottery companies.

This statement sounds almost incredible, but it is supported by the evidence of the express companies that carry the money of St. Louisans to Kansas City, Kan., and deliver it into the hands of the men running the alleged lotteries.

Here is another statement almost equally incredible. So far as is known, these lottery companies, doing a business of such magnitude that one of them paid one express company the sum of \$5,000 for carrying charges in one month, have had but one drawing, and that was at the witching hour of midnight when churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead.

The company holding that midnight drawing, it is said, never since has been drawing, and some of the smaller advertised "prizes," just enough to draw in more "suckers."

The fraudulent nature of these lotteries is so well known in Kansas City, Mo., that they do little business there. Their harvest comes from out-of-town, who are dazzled by the plausible printed matter sent out. The list of prizes drawn, the descriptions of the public drawings, the time and place of the sales, etc., it is this matter that brings in the shekels from confiding people who live too far away to investigate the workings of the game they patronize so liberally.

The material upon which the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent based his investigation consisted of a printed sheet giving the winning numbers of an alleged drawing of the "Kansas State Lottery Co." and a half ticket, No. 78,602, in the drawing of Tuesday, Jan. and Sunday, Jan. 2, 1894.

The sheet stated that the drawing it announced had taken place at Music Hall, Kansas City, Kan., at the bottom of the sheet was the following certificate:

The subscribers having supervised the Single Number Drawing of the Kansas State Lottery Co., hereby certify that the above are the numbers drawn in the drawing of the Kansas State Lottery Co., held at Kansas City, Kan., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1894.

present story arises. But first to the ticket upon which the investigator held an alleged chance in the drawing of that day. The ticket was signed by "M. Ottens & Co.," and cost \$100. It announced that as a "half ticket" of the Kansas State Lottery Co., and upon it among other things was the following legend:

Class I—Will draw at Kansas City, Kan., June 20, 1894, the regular monthly drawing. This half ticket entitles the holder thereof to half of each prize as may be drawn by its number in the within named drawing. It is presented for payment before the expiration of three months from date of said drawing. A ticket will be cashed unless signed by M. Ottens & Co.

On the back of this ticket was printed, among other things, the following tempting offer:

We offer a reward of \$40,000 through the State National Bank to any person who has presented genuine prize ticket bearing the signature of M. Ottens & Co., which has not received the money therefor.

Then, enclosing a steel engraving of the State arm of Kansas, was the announcement: "Paid up capital, \$1,000,000."

Armed with these necessary preliminaries for his investigation, the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent went to Kansas City, Mo., stopping at the Midland Hotel in the city. On the morning of Tuesday, June 26, the day of the expected drawing, he asked the clerk of the hotel where he could find the headquarters of the Kansas State Lottery Co. The clerk laughed at the question.

"Where is Music Hall?" he asked. "It is just around the corner here, on James street."

"What is the number?"

"The number? Let me see. Oh, yes, it's number 31."

The correspondent then left the hotel office of the Kansas State Lottery Co., where information as to the lottery's workings was so hard to obtain, and started on his way to the place where the drawing advertised for that day was alleged to have been held. Here, also, he had a curious experience. At the location indicated on James street there was no sign of a "Music Hall" nor of any building which might be the widest stretch of imagination be dignified with such a name. There were some sheds and stables, and that was all. No one around the neighborhood had ever heard of a Music Hall being located there.

The POST-DISPATCH correspondent was about to give up the search in despair when he spied a colored man lounging on the corner. Feeling that the descendant of Ham would be posted on the lottery was still in anybody was, this man was approached with the question:

"Where is Music Hall, where the lottery drawing was held this morning?"

A broad smile spread over the colored man's face. He stared at the man from Kansas City, Kan., for a moment. "Lord bless you, sir, I don't believe you ever saw a colored man that was so white as you are."

"What do you want to find out about it?"

"I would like to be present when it takes place," the correspondent said.

"You are already there, sir. You are here in Kansas City at the time of a drawing. He stated that they were always in the drawing, but his face was still pale and suspicious.

"This statement brought the man back to the little window, but his face was still pale and suspicious.

"I will tell you where the drawing was held," he said. "But it won't do you any good, because it's all over now. It was held in Music Hall."

"Where is Music Hall?"

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PETTY IMPO

Practiced Daily by the Car Corporations

FIVE-CENT FARE FOR BUT RAILROAD

Why Should the Conductor Give Change When He Does? In the Assorted Charges Paid Sum for Stockholders

By ordinance children are entitled to ride in St. Louis for half fare. In fact that their share of the ten easily won tickets, or pay full only option given in a coming every day in relation.

Why should conductor not pay back 2 cents at tendered in payment to 2 cents retained in each ticket? The aggregate for each month and the year on Louis, it would make charges, amounting to \$100,000.

The following provisions of street car fares is: Schedules granting the fare. Said schedule shall read: "Any passenger under 12 years of age shall be entitled to ride for half fare. Said fare shall be paid in advance. Said fare shall be paid in advance. Said fare shall be paid in advance."

At the time the railroad companies made the aggregate for each month and the year on Louis, it would make charges, amounting to \$100,000.

The rich rapist reaped by it in past years from this source well remember to-day the passenger in a thousand who carrying a ticket and a dime, and a nickel, and a penny, and a cent, and a half-cent, and a quarter-cent, and a eighth-cent, and a sixteenth-cent, and a thirty-second-cent, and a sixty-fourth-cent, and a one-hundredth-cent, and a two-hundredth-cent, and a four-hundredth-cent, and a eight-hundredth-cent, and a one-thousandth-cent, and a two-thousandth-cent, and a four-thousandth-cent, and a eight-thousandth-cent, and a sixteen-thousandth-cent, and a thirty-two-thousandth-cent, and a sixty-fourth-thousandth-cent, and a one-hundredth-thousandth-cent, and a two-hundredth-thousandth-cent, and a four-hundredth-thousandth-cent, and a eight-hundredth-thousandth-cent, and a one-millionth-cent, and a two-millionth-cent, and a four-millionth-cent, and a eight-millionth-cent, and a sixteen-millionth-cent, and a thirty-two-millionth-cent, and a sixty-four-millionth-cent, and a 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CRITICISMS MR. HOWELLS.

the Latter Can No
r Weep Over Dickens.

BETWEEN LITERARY MEN.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
I have been pained almost to
crisis lately made upon
series Dickens of London by Will-
iams of Ohio.

He refers to this as it been the
kind, but Mr. Howells has been
allowing and pawing up the
Dickens' grave for some years.
hat when he was young he ad-
s, but now he has outgrown
dist, and, in fact, many other
ad writers, so that now, as a
William wants a real good
enjoy, he has to go to work
self.

Howells and Mr. Dickens
different schools of
Dickens belonged to



The Scrapbook.

we been termed the active and
d, while Mr. Howells rather
the dry goods and notion

I should say this, for I am not
therefore, I am impartial. I
Authors' Club, which proves
literary, and, therefore,
ells will forgive me if I speak
object.

cannot laugh any more over
sam Weller, or weep over
"au dominey." His early life
discriminating, and so he
Dickens which now he cannot
may be true. Our taste do
improve with years, and surely
taste to get \$5 per column for
a Charles Dickens for any other
audience may get up and
fers to do so.

says that the Englishman is
dequate observer, and that is
American, Dickens "Martin
however, Mr. Howells says, is
And we are pretty rough on
too. It shows growth. It is
ed town alone that is sensi-
s its stockyards ought to be
om its high school.

and Mr. Lowell were very
s of each other, and when
got a literary swat in the eye
and get the other one to tie it up

very often a description of
d allowed us to take light, word
and analyze it ourselves, while
sects and analyzes as he goes
can't have any intermission
the audience may get up and
fers to do so.

the Englishman is
dequate observer, and that is
American, Dickens "Martin
however, Mr. Howells says, is
And we are pretty rough on
too. It shows growth. It is
ed town alone that is sensi-
s its stockyards ought to be
om its high school.



The Little Neck.

ten or twenty over it. This was
who can with genuine joy read
s "Highway Papers" now, and has
r. Howells something in his old
hat he wishes to goodness' sake
er written?

everybody else has. Even
had. And so have I.

rs from bow let us ask the
an author, can even depend on
now William and Charles are
re proud will that man be who,
an author, can even depend on
now William and Charles are
re proud will that man be who,

and scholar as Mr. Howells, and
s again that Dickens must have
genius, or, at least, he must
ould have dropped him and made
me.

all of us avoid too close a crit-
d all of us have grown weary of
I a very fond of the Little Neck
Howells, but once, a few years
almost snatched by the rough hand
rom the great field of letters by
of a small claim no larger than
a dividend. Yet I do not say that
to all men utterly unwholesome,
nd fatal.

Paris green, powdered glass
rats, while with the majority
he goes well in most any form
is no law that will stop Mr.
ng over the works of Charles
he wishes to. Perhaps the long
Mr. Howells has had in monkey-
terature, if it may be permitted
strong, but rather crude
shows him how How-
e, and because he can now see
here sam Weller is sewed to-
tate to kick down the whole
ust the tear tank which goes

with Paul Dombey and Little Nell. Don't do
it, Mr. Howells. Why want to push over
Mr. Dickens' tear tank because it is larger
than yours? Moreover, in tearing down the
Dickens structure you are allowing the pub-
lic to look in and see the shavings with
which you stuff your own harlots and the
little monkey wrench with which you turn
on the sad yourself. We writers, Mr.
Howells, owe it to each other to avoid any
falling out whereby we may allow the people
to discover how we spend our paths, for the
public does not really want to know.
Mr. Dickens was an author of some con-
siderable merit, and I cannot see, after
traveling over some of his ground in the
great city where he worked, why every
word of his stories may not have been ab-
solutely true.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.
Miss Blodgett of Rome, N. Y., asks: "Is it
correct for a young gent to take the arm of a
young lady, or should the young lady take
his?" Please answer and oblige.

That depends a good deal on the circum-
stances, Miss Blodgett, and the prevailing
customs where you live, for if you live in
Rome you should do as the Romans do.
There are only two classes of males who
take the arm of a lady while walking or
promenading. One is the gent to whom
God saw fit to deny that soft and subtle
growth called brains and the other is the
gent who has overdone the wasabi business
and is being steered home by his unhappy
wife. Do not, Miss Blodgett, ever allow
yourself to become a prop. It is not proper.
Evelyn, Cayahoga, writes: "It is right to
make a party call on a family who has just
given a successful funeral, to which you
have been a guest?"

This is a ticklish question. I should want
to know the people who gave the funeral
before I made the party call following it.
Funeral etiquette is one of the most delicate
affairs of which I know.

A good rule, however, is to follow the ex-
ample of the gentleman at the head of the
procession and make as little fuss as pos-
sible.

Peagreen, Elk Horn Valley—Yes, in calling
at a house where there are two or more upon
whom you are supposed to make the call,
you deal one card to each.

Lillian Sucker, Bridgeport, Conn., writes:
At what hour should a young man call upon
his fiancée?

It all depends upon local customs, Lillian.
Just before breakfast is early enough and
any time after that. For my own part, I was
working on a morning paper at the time I
became as affianced of my first wife. My
day's work was done at 2 a. m., and on the
way home I used to call on my fiancée, but I
had to poison eight dogs before I was ad-
mitted to the house. We should leave these
matters, Lillian, to the promptings of a pure
heart.

Hydranger of Jackson, Miss., writes: "Is
it proper for a girl of my age, going on 15,
to have her picture taken holding a hand-
kerchief with a young man to whom I am en-
gaged, but met twice in the Bible class?"
No, Hydranger, it is not proper, although
a picture showing you seated with your toes
turned in and your lap full of massive hands,
while the young man stands off and rests
his forehead on your shoulder, as if in the
act of putting his wet finger on a don, is a
grand sight. You had better consult your
parents, though, if you have any, and they
will be apt to tell you. They ought also to
give you at the same time a goblet of bonnet
tea and make you pitch seven or eight loads
of hay into the lot of the barn. It would take
up your attention for the time being.

Buttercup, Tacoma—No, it is not proper
for a young man to invite more young ladies
to a theater party than the box will hold and
then compel them to take turns in
holding him. A young man who
will do that ought to be taken
aside and reproached by means of a Texas
bull whip in the hands of old Vox Populi,
while my old friend, Veritas, holds him with
a big halter having a large leather knob on
the end of same.

Bill Wyle

Wife's Third Cousin's Son.
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
He was my wife's third cousin's son, and on the
Fourth he came
To help us celebrate the day with noise and fire and
same.

A fellow just turned twenty-one, from five to six
feet tall;
He'd been to college off and on and thought he
knew it all.

He'd joined a regiment, he said, and as a volunteer
He'd learned the use of firearms and had big good-
by to fear.

Oh, he was brave and snuffed with scorn at powder
of all sorts,
And dynamite and cannon were to him mere baby
sports.

And so, when I suggested that we celebrate the
day,
He listened condescendingly, and in his lordly way,
Remarked that he was glad he came, for he would
take full charge.

And since he said he'd never seen to make our
eyes grow large,
It took a man who had some grit, he told me with
a laugh.

Who knew just how to manage things and not do
them by half,
And straightway took himself to town, and with a
nerve immense

He ordered fireworks without end, of course at my
expense.
"To-night we'll celebrate," said he, "and I will
have full swing.

And you can sit and watch me and see how I do the
thing."
"All right," said I, "just fire ahead; my wife and
sons and I

Will gather at a distance while you probe the even-
ing sky."
And so my wife's third cousin's son, he piled those
fireworks round
Until they looked like blossoms that night upon the
ground.

And in the center, with a box of matches in his
hand,
A lamplike smile upon his face, he took his final
stand.

And all the neighbors gathered 'round to see the
wondrous sight
This hero bold, who knew it all, would show us on
that night.

He lit the fatal match. It broke, and fell upon a
pile
Of rockets that just at his feet were stacked in
market style,
And came whizzing and some went down and others
sideways ran.

And started all the other works, and then the fun
began.
The Roman candles joined the bent, and, loaded to
the brim,
And then that noble boy let out, and oh! how he did
run!

He had no time to say good-by. He seemed to be
quite set
In getting out of town that night. He hoped he was
running yet.

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

FUN AT A GLANCE.

WHAT THE DOCTOR'S BOY ACCOMPLISHED.



EXISTING PROOF.

MAMMY WASHINGTON—"I don't 'yo' lie 't me, 'yo' hyperchri-
chile! I smell 'bacah-smoke, shuah as 'yo' am born."



THE DOG: HE DIDN'T CATCH YOU
THAT TIME.

THE TROUT: I GUESS NOT; THERE
ARE NO FLIES ON ME.



A COOL-AIR MACHINE.

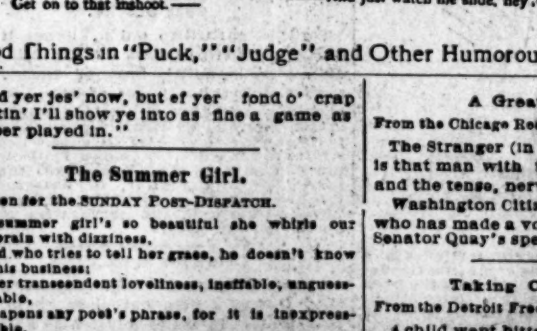
Mr. Heavyweight's scheme for keep-
ing cool during the summer.



FREED IS TOLD TO BUY SOME CATNIP FOR TARRY.



BECOMES A POPULAR FAVORITE.



OUT OF TRAINING.

OLDENRY—"I'll be boys!
You can't beat your Uncle Oldenry."
Get on to that subject.

And just watch the slide, hey—
How's that for a running catch?"

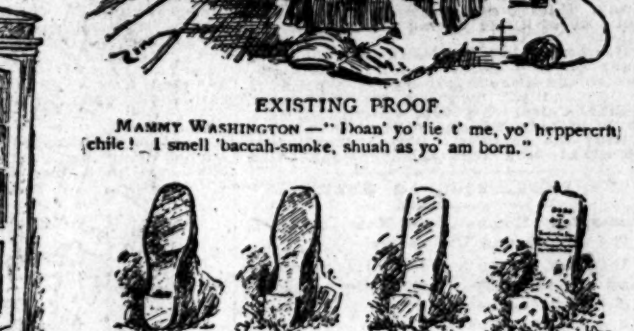
Good Things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humorous Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

round yer 'er's now, but yer fond o' crap
shootin' I'll show ye into as fine a game as
ya eber played in."

The Summer Girl.
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
The summer girl's so beautiful she whips our
brains with disfigure.
A bard who tries to tell her grace, he doesn't know
his business.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOLE.



LIVING PICTURE No. 1.



LIVING PICTURE No. 2.



Wines & Spirits.



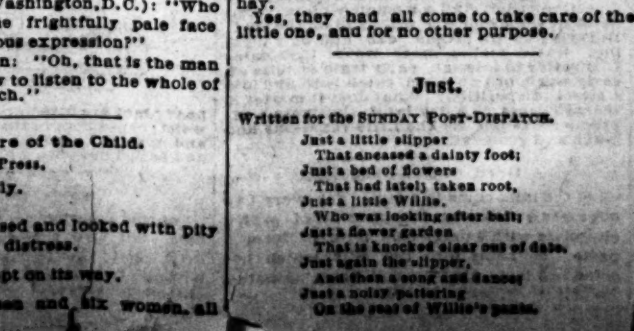
This Load For Sale - CHEAP!



This Load For Sale - CHEAP!



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This Load For Sale - CHEAP!

bearing a strong family resemblance to the
sorrowful child, tarried in another part of
the tent and stared at the giraffe eating
grass.

Yes, they had all come to take care of the
little one, and for no other purpose.

Just.
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
Just a little slipper
That nestled a dainty foot;
Just a bed of flowers
That had lately taken root,
Just a little Willie.
Who was looking after baby
Just a flower garden
That is knocked clear out of date.
Just a little slipper
And then a word and dance
Just a noisy patter
On the seat of Willie's pants.

SHARP AND SNAPPY.

BRIGHT THINGS SPAUN BY SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH HUMORISTS.

The Inside Reason.
Claude: "They say that Miss Justine is go-
ing into a convent for life."

Jack: "Yes, she has promised to be a sister
to so many of us that she is going to adopt it
as a profession."

A Shame.
Hicks: "What would you do, if, when you
went to the polls, they asked you to swear in
your vote?"

Mrs. Hicks: "If women have got to learn
to swear in order to vote, it's too bad."

They've Changed It.
The New Young Man: "Then there is no
hope for me?"

The New Young Woman: "There is no hope
for you in the way you mean. But—
will be a brother to you."

June.
The summer garden brightly shines;
The fountain glasses clink;
The orchestra plays "Margarite"—
And then goes out to drink.

More to the Purpose.
Foggs: "Is it true you expect to be our
next member of the House of Delegates?"

Boggs: "I am in the hands of my friends
and—and I have two-thirds of the delegates
pat."

Better Scheme.
Mrs. Treestop: "The water smells so I
can't use it; you'd better see if there isn't a
dead rat in the well."

Uncle Treestop: "Not much, Mary Ann;
I'm going to advertise for boarders, calling
attention to that well as a mineral spring."

A Hint.
Mr. Nevergo (looking at the canary):
"You ought to cover up that bird at night."

Miss Weir: "We do, Mr. Nevergo, but
we uncover him in the morning, you know."

Would Not Do So Again.
Mrs. Goodie: "Aren't you the tramp who
was here this morning?"

Odorous Oliver: "Yessum."
"Well, I missed a cake I had left in the
window."

"I took it, mum."
"Didn't you know better than that?"
"No, mum; not then. I hadn't eat it then,
mum."

Not What She Meant.
Bonnie: "I hear that your husband has a
new colibriquet. Is that correct?"

Mrs. Parvane (of Chicago): "I believe so;
but I shan't interfere as long as he is dis-
creet about it."

Awful.
Alvin: "Peterkin always gets loaded on
French drinks."

Dennis: "Yes; he is conspicuous for his
absinthes, as it were."

Too Rividant.
Corinne: "What makes you think the Count
is a mere fraud, parrot?"

Papa: "He said he would marry you with-
out a dot for love alone. He's no Count;
he's an impostor."

Inconceivable.
Editor: "Here, this won't do; He felt her
hot breath upon his cheek."

Young Author: "What's the matter with
it?"

Editor: "Why, your heroine is a Boston
girl, isn't she?"

Injustice.
Walter: "We are not allowed to accept a
tip of less than a quarter, sah."

Van Pelt (pocketing the change): "Why
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Foggs: "What on earth are you going to
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Boggs: "We have our caucus to-morrow
and the women threaten to run it."

Kisses Might Inoculate.
She: "You say you love me, but I don't it.
What you take for love is merely a disease."
He: "I wish it were contagious."

Often the Case.
It is the typewriter girl who frequently
holds the key to the situation.

Naturally.
"What impressed Old Soak most at the
circus?"

"The snake-charmer."
"And quite."

Lawyer: "How many children have you?"
"O'fool: "Two living and one in Kansas
City."

Both Thieves Ran.
Wool: "How did the robber manage to escape
the clutches of the police?"

Van Pelt: "Some one yelled 'Stop Thief!' and
the officer ran up the alley."

The Difference.
Briggs: "Law Spooner and his bride on
the train the other day."

Griggs: "Were they in the parlor car?"
Briggs: "No; they were on the way home
from their honeymoon."

A Fatal Drawback.
Spencer: "It will never do to let women
vote."

Ferguson: "Why not?"
Spencer: "They are too fond of repeat-
ing."

Very Oatsy.
Wool: "Say what you will, sugar catches
more flies than vinegar."

Van Pelt: "And, incidentally, more United
States Senators."

As He Expressed It.
Jack: "And you are going to marry that
widow after all? And I hear you are going
to give up smoking?"

Fred: "Yes, she gives up her weeds and I
give up mine."

PRETTY PEARLINA'S PASSION.

The Most Loveliest Cash-Lady in
Hoboken.

A Thrilling Tale of Proud Pride.

BY MRS. CAROLINE PHILEGMY.
Author of "Tribute to the Ten Levers," "Why She
Kissed Him," "Only a Cook-Lady," etc.
(This story will not be published in book form.)

CHAPTER I.
"I'm the most beautiful beauty that ever was
born, but I can't be happy without a rich lover
and a silver hair-pin."

Pretty Pearlina was walking along the road
which extended from the city to the little
village where she lived with her widowed
mother and father, and sixteen little or-
phans. The sky was blue, with here and
there a piece of white cloud, and several
very nice rolled-gold streaks from the sun
which was going down, east and west, in the east.
Green grass covered the fields like a carpet
of velvet, and upon the fore-lands of the
stately oaks sweet songsters poured out sweet
streams of fluid melody.

Lightly tripping herself up through this
nice scene of Mamma Nature's Pretty Pear-
lina, the most loveliest cash-lady in Hobo-
ken, made a delicious picture. In fact, it
would be real mean to call her less than a
mesquite. She was as beautiful as a dream
after the ball. Her head-dress garments—
next member of the House of Delegates—
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